Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site

Visitor Center Exhibits

Answers to Activity Sheets for Grades 4 through 8

SEGREGATION

Define the word Segregation?

The separation or isolation of a race, class or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area by barriers to social intercourse.

- 1. Give three examples of segregation?
 - A. Separate bathrooms
 - B. Separate water fountains
 - C. Separate Schools
 - D. Non-example: Answers will vary.
- 2. Look at the pictures of schools of the 1930's (black school on the left, white school on the right). How are they different on the outside?

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Wood vs. Brick
Small vs. Large
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How do you think they were different on the inside? (heat, lights, books, supplies, etc.)?

No central heating, limited supplies, and outdated textbooks

(The photo underneath will help you answer the question).

3. What were Jim Crow Laws?

Jim Crow Laws were State segregation laws enacted to keep the black and white races separate.

List 3 that might have affected you if you lived in the 1930s or 1940s.

No colored barbers shall serve as a barber to white women and girls.

Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools. But should continue to be used by the race first using them. (NC)

The state librarian is directed to fit up and maintain a separate place for the use of the colored people who may come to the library for the purpose of reading books or periodicals. (NC)

4. Watch the video in this area. What happened at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957?

Nine students integrated Central High School.

5. What was the Ku Klux Klan? What was its stated purpose?

A secret society dedicated to maintaining white supremacy mainly through intimidation and torture.

Does it still exist today?

Yes

THE KING FAMILY

1. Using the information in this area, complete Dr. King's family tree.

Maternal Grandmother Mrs. Jennie Williams

Maternal Grandfather Rev. Adam Daniel Williams

Paternal Grandmother Delia King

Paternal Grandfather James King

Mother Mrs. Alberta Williams King

Father Rev. Martin Luther King Sr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Wife Mrs. Coretta Scott King

Children: Yolanda King

Martin Luther King III

Dexter King Bernice King.

Hint: You can find some of the answers to this

question in the "Call To Lead" section.

2. What is the NAACP?

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Who helped to found the Atlanta chapter?

Dr. King's maternal grandfather, Rev. Adam Daniel Williams

3. Who was A. Philip Randolph?

Labor organizer and civil rights activist on national scene beginning in the 1930's.

Describe his relationship to Dr. King

Randolph introduced King to a network of sophisticated and vocal black people. He organized the "March on Washington."

4. Who was Vernon Johns?

He preceded Dr. King at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church as pastor.

Describe his relationship to Dr. King.

He prepared the congregation with the social gospel that Dr. King preached and emphasized.

5. Who was Mahatma Gandhi?

He led non-violent resistance mass demonstrations to overthrow British rule in India.

Describe his relationship to Dr. King.

Gandhi's writings inspired and influenced King.

6. What three colleges did Dr. King attend?

- a. Morehouse College
- b. Crozer Seminary in Pennsylvania
- c. Boston University

7. Who is Dr. Benjamin Mays?

Scholar and President of Morehouse College when Dr. King attended.

What did he do for Dr. King?

Dr. Mays was Dr. King's mentor and he inspired Dr. King to go on to graduate school.

CALL TO LEAD

1. Who was Rosa Parks? What did she do that started a major civil rights protest? When and where did it happen and how long did it last?

Rosa Parks is known as the mother of the modern Civil Rights Movement. She refused to give up her seat to a white person on a bus. It happened in December 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama. The resulting bus boycott lasted over a year.

2. What happened to Dr. King late one night in his kitchen while having a cup of coffee?

He felt the presence of God encouraging him to continue his work.

3. When Dr. King was arrested in 1950 in Montgomery, what was he accused of?

Loitering outside of the courthouse.

TIME LINE

1. Pick 2 years and tell why they were significant in Dr. King's life. **Answers will vary.**

2. Dr. King became a leader of the civil rights movement in 1955. How many years was he a leader of the movement before his death?

1968 1955 13 years

VISITING THE MOUNTAIN

1. Who was Fannie Lou Hamer?

A civil rights activist.

What did she do?

She spoke out about blacks being prevented from voting in Mississippi.

2. What was "Bloody Sunday?"

Where state troopers and vigilantes attacked marchers at the Pettus Bridge near Selma, Alabama.

When and where did it happen?

March 7, 1965 Selma, Alabama

Describe the events of that day and the following week. (The video will help you answer the question).

The orderly marchers were pushed, hit and tear gas was used by state troopers. This was televised. President Lyndon B. Johnson said, "We Shall Overcome." The next week another march crossed the bridge successfully.

3. In what city was the church bombed and four little girls killed?

Birmingham, Alabama.

What was the name of the church?

16th Street Baptist Church.

EXPANDING THE DREAM

1. Did Dr. King and Malcolm X ever meet?

Yes, in 1964.

- 2. Choose one of the protest signs and explain what it means and why it would have been carried in a march. **Answers will vary**.
- 3. Who was James Meredith and what did he do in 1966?

He was the first black student at the University of Mississippi. He led the "March Against Fear."

4. What was the "March Against Fear?" Who started it? What happened to him and to the march? Name three other people who later took part in the march.

James Meredith lead the "March Against Fear" after enrolling in "Ole Miss." Meredith was shot on to the second day, but the march continued. Dr. King, Coretta Scott King, Ralph Abernathy and Stokely Carmichael.

5. When and where was the "Poor People's Campaign" held? What was its purpose?

1968 in Washington DC.

To promote better jobs and schools for poor people.

6. List 4 other people who were active in the civil rights movement with Dr. King.

Ralph David Abernathy Floyd McKissick Andrew Young Hosea Williams

OVERCOMING LOSS

1. In what church was Dr. King's funeral held? Where is it located?

Ebenezer Baptist Church. On the corner of Auburn Avenue and Jackson Street.

2. When and where was Dr. King assassinated?

April 4, 1968 at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee.

3. What occurred on April 8, 1968? How was it different than originally planned?

Mrs. Coretta Scott King took Dr. King's place as head of the sanitation workers' march. The march took the form of a silent march to mourn Dr. King.

- 4. Listen to the video in this area. What were three ways Dr. King wished to be remembered?
 - 1) He served others,
 - 2) He feed the hungry, and
 - 3) He was right on the war question.

- **5.** Pick one of the photos on the panel by the clock. Describe the photo. Tell how the photo makes you feel about Dr. King. **Answers will vary.**
- 6. Read the quote under the video monitor. In a short paragraph, write what the quote means to you. **Responses will vary.**

FREEDOM ROAD

- 1. Pick one of the people on the road and tell why you think that person might have joined a march. Explain why age, sex, skin color, or other condition might have been part of the reason why they marched. **Responses will vary.**
- 2. Choose one of the places or organizations listed on Freedom Road. Find out about the organization or about the events that happened in that city. Write a 300-word essay about your findings.

 Responses will vary.
- 3. The quote at the end of Freedom Road asks, "What are you doing for others?" List 3 ways you are helping others or 3 ways you could help others. **Responses will vary.**

PHOTO GALLERY

1. Choose one of the photographs on the wall. Write a short paragraph describing the photo and how you feel about it? **Responses will vary.**